Telegraph Accounts. In his cross-examination of Capt. Craig, Mr. Worthington elicited the fact that there was a large safe in the room of cupied by Capt. Howgate. Capt. Craig said Gen. Myer, the chief signal officer, approved the vouchers, but there was no occasion when he (Capt. Craig) heard everything transpiring in relation to the approval of any voucher.

Jesse H. Robinson, an employe (the electrician) of the weather bureau for twentyfive years, next testified, and stated the manifer of making up the accounts for telegraphic work. A memorandum of the messages sent and received was made, the words in each counted, and the accounts, after being marked "O. K." by him, were sent to the property and disbursing officer. Many of the monthly accounts had since been destroyed under an act of Congress. Those not destroyed should be found in the Treasury Department. The greater part of the telegraphic business was done by the Western Union Telegraph Company.



To Mr. Worthington the witness said that the monthly bills averaged from \$8,000 to

\$12,000. Prior to 1883 no accounts approved by the witness were recorded. Witness had nothing to do with the vouchers approved by the office beyond those duties described Mr. Worthington asked the witness if it was not true that quite a controversy

arose between the telegraph company and the office as to the rate paid the company for telegraphic work. Mr. Birney objected, on the ground that

it was an immaterial matter, and the witness was excused. Mr. Birney then introduced in evidence an order, signed by Gen. Myer, directing telegraphic accounts to be forwarded to and approved by the disbursing officer.

James P. Whelpley of the American Se-curity and Trust Company, formerly of the office of United States treasurer, ex-plained the details observed by the Treasury Department in placing funds to the credit of the disbursing officers of the gov-ernment. After funds had been placed to the credit of such officers the department subsequently acted as the agent of such of-ficers, the funds then being subject to the checks of the lisbursing officers. To Mr. Worthington the witness explain

ed that the United States treasurer acted as the cashier of a bank in such proceedings, the disbursing officers being required by regulations of the Treasury Department to state on their checks for what the checks were intended to pay. The checks were paid in the lawful money of the Unit-Mr. Worthington asked particularly as to

the nature of the money paid on the alleged forged order, the object of the ques-tion being, explained Mr. Worthington, to show that the grand jury could have de-scribed the money. If the grand jury could have described the money, and failed to do so, the defendant was entitled on that ground to be acquitted. The witness could not more particularly lescribe the money, and he was excused

when Mr. Birney submitted certified copies ing the years 1879 and 1880 for disburse the defendant as disbursing of ficer. Also copies of warrants in connection therewith, the object of such documents being to show that the amounts re-ferred to therein were made subject to Capt. Howgate's checks. Also copies of the Counsel for the defense stated that there

was no necessity to introduce the documents, as it would not be denied that the amounts were duly made subject to the defendant's checks. Mr. Birney, however thought it best to introduce them. The defendant's counsel objected, how-ever, to the introduction of papers subse-

quent to the time of the alleged offense.

Judge McComas thought it best to introduce only those connected with the al-District Attorney Birney then submitted warrant issued in August, 1878, for \$25,-

Counsel for the defense objected, on the ground that the prosecution could not show such a state of affairs so far previous to the alleged offense. The govern-ment claimed that \$11,800 had been embezzled in October, 1879, and the sole ques-tion, they asserted, at issue was did the defendant embezzle that amount at that

Judge McComas said he would allow the government to show how much had been ced to the credit of the defendant during the year preceding the alleged offense being to show that at the time of the alleged offense there was to his credit an Special Disputch to The Evening Star. amount equal to that alleged to have been

New York Witness.

An exception was noted by the defense, and Mr. Birney called Chas. G. Neemann of New York city, bookbinder. He stated that he knew the defendant as Mr. H. Williams. Witness first met him five or six years ago, and had done much work for

defendant was in the book business at 62 or 64 4th avenue. That section of the city was one of the busiest and one of the best known in New York. Some days witness would see the defendant three times a day; semetimes would not see him for a week place was near Broadway. At one time the defendant lived or Mc Dougall, and at another time on east 10th

To Mr. Wilson the witness said that the

treet. In going to his place of business the defendant would cross Broadway and the other most frequented thoroughfares The witress had often met the defendant at the post office. meet him," inquired Mr. Wilson,

"near the United States courts and mar-"Often," replied the witness.

Not having at hand some necessary documentary evidence Mr. Birney asked the court to adjourn at this point, 2:40, until 10 o'clock, which was done.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

## Given Out Today to the Press by Mgr. Satolii.

The pope's encyclical which has just been received in this country was given out to the press today from the office of Mgr. Satolli. In speaking of the establishment of the legation in this country the pope says that the ultimate aim is to strengthen the institutions of the church and the better fortify her discipline.

As to Catholics entering societies working men, the pope urges the faithful the to shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the church, but those also in which the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous.

# Large Dividends Declared.

The controller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent rational banks, as follows, viz: A third dividend, 5 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Stock Growers' National Bank of Miles City, Mont., making in all 30 per cent on claims proved, amounting to \$184,460.97. A final dividend of 3.7-10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Spokane National Bank of Spokane, Wash., making in all 93 7-10 per cent on claims proved, amounting to \$393,010.95.

Bladensburg road, had an exciting experi-

Reports of Terrible Suffering Among Wisconsin Settlers.

Thinly Clad With Mercury Twenty. Degrees Below Zero.

DESTITUTION IN THE TOWN OF RUSK

GRANTSBURG, Wis., January 28.- Reports from the town of Rusk add to the tale of terrible sufferings and starvation among the settlers there. The country has just been opened up and many settlers are state and were nearly starved out when they arrived at Rusk. The few morsels they had would not have filled a dry goods box. Those who arrived last spring cut away the woods, opened a small clearing and tried to raise a few vegetables to live on, after having put up rough log houses to

Had they succeeded in raising anything matters might have been different, and their sufferings reduced to a certain degree as far as hunger was concerned. But crops were an absolute failure. And then came the terrible forest fires,

sweeping everything in their path. Many farmers lost the little hay they had gathered from the scattering marshes, and n several instances houses, barns and their all were swept away.

The towns of Shell Lake and Cumberland assisted them some last fall. The local charity fund and town furds are exhausted, and now the county relief committee is asked for aid. Gov. Upham has been requested to give immediate relief. They have almost nothing to eat and very little to wear. One-fifth of the inhabitants are without proper food, and wany have not a pound of flour in the house.

The relief committee held a meeting here

yesterday, after having given notice to those in need of aid. Their tales of want and need were taken under oath and were terrible in the extreme. It is a pitiful sight to see how thirly these people are clad when the thermometer is registering 20 to 30 below zero.

GEN. CANROBERT DEAD. The Last Marshal of France Passes Away.

PARIS, January 28.-Marshal Canrobert

François Certain Canrobert was born June 7. 1809. Having distinguished himself at supplies, was also present. the St. Cyr Military School, he served At the invitation of June 1909. with credit in the army. He was made an aid de camp by Napoieon after the coup d'etat of December 2, 1857. Upon the formation of the army of the east in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. Marshal St. Aranad resigned six days after the first hattle in the Crimea, and the command of the army was transferred to Gen, Canrobert. Gen, Canrobert was in the thickest of the



impetuous charge of the zouaves was wounded and had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, he resigned, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with distinction and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. In the Italian war he exposed himself to great danger at Magenta and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to Gen. Niel. Was afterward made a marshal of France. Marshal Canrobert was shut up in Metz and on the capitulation of that fortress he was sent prisoner into Germany. In 1879 he was elected senator for Charante. In 1869 Marshal Canrobert married Miss Mac-Donald, a Scotch lady. He is the last marshal of France.

Petersburg's Ball Club Incorporated.

PETERSBURG, Va., January 28.-Judge J. M. Mullen of the corporation court of this city today granted a charter of incorporation to the Petersburg Base Ball Association. The officers for the first year are Richard C. Scott, president; Charles Cohen, vice president, and Saml. C. Stevens, ecretary and treasurer. These officers, with Robert Gilliam, M. Levy, H. P. Harrison, F. K. Clements and E. H. Blakeny, are the directors.

Dore Practically Acquitted. EOSTON, Mass., January 28.-In the superior court this forenoon the jury in the case of Attorrey John F. Dore, who was of friends, who are earnest in their exbrought here from Seattle, Wash., charged with the embezzlement of \$2,500, returned family. The dead man was the eldest son a verdict which is practically an acquittal. of Gen. Peter F. Bacon, one of Washing-On six counts the defendant is found not ton's oldest and best-known citizens. He guilty and on the other three the jury could not agree. It is very improbable that the case will come up again. Dore was very prominent in Seattle and his arrest caused a sensation.

The Delaware Deadlock. DOVER, Del., January 28.-Two ballots were taken today in the United States senatorial fight, without results. The followers of Higgins and Addicks remain firm.

Indian Institutes.

The question of holding institutes in the west for the benefit of teachers and others in the Indian service is now under consideration at the Indian bureau. There were five of these meetings held last year, but this year the number will be reduced at least to three, which will be held during the prisoner was committed to jail. the latter part of July and early in August, probably in South Dakota, in Oklahoma and in Oregon or Washington. The insti-tutes are believed by bureau officials to be of great benefit to the Indian schools, but lack of funds for the purpose may result in a decision to abandon the plan this

year. Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was forty-four. Of this number thirty-six were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations and the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were: Chilhowie, Smyth county, W. G. Baylor, vice H. C. Heninger, removed; Dingley, Northampton county, H. M. Johnson, vice S. M. LeCato, resigned.

Action in Pardon Cases. The President has granted a pardon in

the case of Richard S. Hicks, convicted in Connecticut of embezzling bank funds and sentenced January 3, 1888, to four years' imprisonment. The term expired under commutation July 3, 1890, and the effect of the President's present action is to restore the convict's rights to citizenship.

In the case of John Workman, convicted in Arkansas of an assault and sentenced January 3, 1888, to four years' imprisonment. The term expired under commutation July 3, 1890, and the effect of the President's present action is to restore the convict's rights to citizenship.

In the case of John Workman, convicted when he attempted to cut Policeman Maguire, as printed elsewhere in The Star, Judge Kimball suspended sentence and released her on her own recognizance. When she returned home from court she discovered that her room had been entered discovered that her room had been entered. sentenced January 3, 1888, to four years' ence in the Northern Liberty Market Saturday night. She was walking through the market, when a colored man snatched her pocket book and ran. An outcry was made, but the thief escaped.

In the case of John workman, convicted in Arkansas of an assault and sentenced November 20, 1893, to three years' imprisonment, the President has commented the sentence to one year and six meths' actual imprisonment.

Police Short of Funds and Many Are Suf-

The Work of the Central Relief Committee-Meeting on Saturday and Business Done

There were many distressing scenes at the police stations today, when men, women and children called and asked for help. A large majority of the callers were women who wanted food for their children, and COUNTY ASKED FOR RELIEF what little the police had they gave in cases where there could be no question about the need.

In every precinct there were families in great distress. There was one colored family, father, mother and six children. about to be ejected from their humble dwelling for non-payment of rent. Three of the children are sick, two of them hav-ing the typhoid fever. According to the recent arrivals. The greater number of rotice served on them they were to have them come from the southern part of the left the house yesterday, but the constable could not eject them because a physician to the poor sent there by the police reported that it would endanger the lives of the sick ones. Chief Clerk Sylvester gave them tem-

porary relief. At the South Washington police station where the calls for assistance are, perhaps, more numerous than at the others, the stationkeeper told a Star reporter that donations of meat and bones for soup could be distributed to great advantage in

Made Happy.

Ten families, none of whom had applied to any of the relief agencies for assistance, were made happy on Saturday by the distribution of the supplies which were taken to the pound party at the North Carolina Avenue Methodist Protestant Church on Friday night last. Notwithstanding the extreme unpleasantness of the night the donations received were very liberal, and early Saturday morning, Rev. Mr. Makos-ky, the pastor of the church, and Mr. C. Wilkinson started out with a horse and wagon to make the distribution. Among those relieved was an aged lady nearly ninety years old who was found to be in a destitute condition, while all the others aided were found to be sadly in need, and many of them cried for joy when Mr. Makosky and Mr. Wilkison made known the object of their visit.

Central Relief Committee. The meeting of the citizens' central re-

lief committee was held in the private office of Judge Cole Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Babson, Miss Loring, Judge Cole, Dr. Ritchie, Col. Tracey and Messrs. Blout, Warner, Cook, Gardner and Somerville being present. Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland of the committee appointed to superintend and manage the collection of funds and

At the invitation of Judge Cole, Mrs. Macfarland made a statement of what has been done by that committee, as published in Saturday's Star. Out of the fifty-nine districts into which the District has been divided, she said that only seven of those appointed as chairmen were so far unpledgappointed as chairmen were so lar unpiedged, and she hoped that they would soon be in line. The proprietors of the Boston House, Messrs, Woodward & Lothrop, had promised to have their employes canvass F street, and Mr. Lisner of the Palais Royal had promised to cover G street.

Mrs. Macfarland having explained that the committee was too small, a motion made by Mr. Warner was adonted aumade by Mr. Warner was adopted, authorizing the committee on collections to increase its number from three to five.

Mr. Gardner, on behalf of the distributing committee, submitted a report, showing that the supplies received at The Star's pound party had been distributed to the

spective subdistributing agencies. But two cases of duplication had been reported, and one of those was found to have been unfounded. The committee pro-posed to erect boxes through the city for contributions for a bread fund, and would probably call upon some organization to take charge of the matter of collections. The committee recommended that the num-ber of distributing agencies be not increased and the suggestions were approved. The remainder of the report was as printed in Saturday's Star. Judge Cole reported the receipt of a check

from the entertainment committee, the result of the continuous performance at was extended to the committee. Judge Cole also reported that another entertain ment would be held at Convention Hall. and read a letter from District Commissioner Ross stating that the police and fire departments would be permitted to sell tickets for the same. The Commissioners were thanked, and the members of the two departments, for the promised assistance.
Mr. Warner made a report in the matter of the soup stations, stating that much good work was being done.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday afternoon, after Mr. Emery had presented an order for the \$300 presented by the Rochdale Co-operative Association.

A SAD SUICIDE.

Mr. Samuel Bacon Ends His Life With

Mr. Samuel Bacon, a son of Gen. Peter F. Bacon, was found dead this morning about 7 o'clock, with a bullet wound in his left temple. A servant employed at the residence of Gen. Bacon, 336 Indiana avenue, discovered the body. The dead man was found seated in a chair near the table in the dining room, and the wound in the head and the presence of a revolver close by were clear evidences of suicide. The body was cold, and it is thought that death had taken place several hours previous to the discovery. Policeman Herbert of the sixth precinct was called in, and he notified the coroner, who later decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The death proved a great shock to a wide circle pressions of sympathy for the bereaved was fifty-one years of age, and had been associated with his father in business. As a member of Washington Commandery and other organizations, he possessed a wide circle of acquaintances and was universally popular. For some time past Mr. Bacon had been afflicted with fits of despondency, and during one of these periods of temporary derangement he un-doubtedly committed the rash deed. Arrangements for the funeral are still incomplete.

The Grand Jury. James Bell was a prisoner in the Police Court today, charged with housebreaking. Precinct Detective Barnes arrested him because it was charged that he entered the house of John M. Hinkle, on New York avenue, with intent to commit a felony. The case was sent to the grand jury and

They Were Friends.

Howard McClure, alias Frederick Haner, and Paul Flynn were friends until a few days ago, when they met in a hotel corridor and Paul showed his friend a railroad ticket. McClure went toward the door with the ticket and disappeared. Later he sold it to a scalper. Paul had him arrested, and Judge Miller today fined him \$25 and ordered restitution. He went down.

The Hotel Robbed.

Saturday the Eckington Hotel was entered by thieves and robbed. The side window on the lower floor was forced open and a gold watch and chain, some silverspoons and a pair of lace curtains were taken. The curtains were taken from

In case of the colored woman Frances Bowman, who figured in the case of "Jim" discovered that her room had been entered for the gold and those for the silver stand and her stove stolen. After making inquiries about the loss of the stove, Frances swore out a warrant charging Mary Rollins with the theft, and Mary will be arrested.

Effect of the President's Message on the Democrats.

SILVER MEN ARE ALSO IRRITATEI

Not Likely That Any Legislation Can Be Had.

SOME EXPRESSED OPINIONS

President Cleveland's message has raised a terrible row among the democrats in Congress. Heretofore they have been trying to deceive themselves into the belief that they were making an effort and some progress toward an agreement. Now it is probably no exaggeration to say that a majority of the democrats in both houses are thoroughly angry. This does not describe the sentiment of the extreme silver men, who have been fighting the administration all along, but that of the conservative silver men and state bank men, who have been trying to align themselves with the administration.

The radical silver men express satisfac tion at the message, not because of anythirg that Mr. Cleveland says, but be cause of the effect it has had upon the conservatives, whom they have heretofore regarded as being separated from themseduced by the administration.

An Opposite Effect. On every hand the opinion is expressed, often with considerable vigor of language, that the message has had just the opposite effect from that intended by the President, and that if there ever were a chance of legislation this has ended it. Members of the banking committee of the House who have heretofore been working hard to bring about some agreement are rendered silent by the message, and with an ominous shake of the head predict that at the meeting of the committee tomorrow there will be a very lively discussion.

there will be a very lively discussion.

It is very strongly predicted that the administration bill will have the support of these members of the not more than two or three members of the ommittee, and that it can never be reported to the House. The great excitement is all on account of the use in both the message and the bill of the word "gold" in conection with the bonds, and the concession made to silver has caused irritation among the silver men instead of placating

No Possibility of Passing the Bill.

The opinion is almost universal that there is no possibility of the bill being passed. The radical silver men resent even being asked what they think of the message; their conservative colleagues are silent and gloomy and the men of both parties who agree with the administration generally express the opinion that nothing can be done. Views expressed by Senator Lodge represent substantially those expressed by

all the "sound money men."
"There are," he said, "many good suggestions in the message. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Cleveland that there should be a bond issue, and should be glad to assist the administration in this respect as far as possible; but it is much easier to make good suggestions than it is to secure good legislation. I do not think there is much prospect of legislation." is much prospect of legislation."

Nearly all of the conservative silver men decline to talk and very few of the administration democrats express any hope

of legislation. Unquestionably the message has increas ed the irritation in Congress and appar ently added to the difficulties already sufficient, in the way of legislation

As a result of the manner in which the President's proposition is received, and the intimation in the message that an extra session would be called if no action came of this Congress, it is regarded almost universally as practically settled that the Fifty-fourth Congress will be assembled soon after this session closes. Opinions of the Message.

Many of the Senators did not obtain a clear idea of the President's message today from its reading from the clerk's desk. and therefore declined to express opinions as to its purport or its effect upon legisla-

sere generally to the effect that conditions had not been materially altered, and it would still depend upon whether the attitude of the silver men had been changed by the message.

On this point the democratic silver Senators were generally non-committal, waile the republicans and populist silver mer were quite outspoken in declaring that they were not appeased. "The adoption of the President's plan," said Mr. Stewart

(Nev.), "means 20-cent wheat and 2-cent cotton." Senator Wolcott (Col.) remarked: "The President speaks of 'the tyranny of pre-conceived opinions,'seeming to overlook the fact that he makes himself a proper subject of his own criticism."

Senator Jones of Arkansas, a democratic silver Senator and a member of the finance committee, did not apparently accept the suggestion of gold bonds with favor, but said he would not undertake to say what effect the message would have either on the finance committee or the Senate. Senator Sherman declined to speak of it, saying that he supposed he would have to give the official consideration at tomordocument rcw's meeting of the finance committee.

Senator Teller said, very emphatically: The message has made no impression upon the Senate. It is easy to see that the President is wedded to the gold idea. His bond is a gold bond, and would weld the gold standard upon the country. It is the bankers' bond, one which would give the banks the absolute control of the finances. There is nothing in it for silver. Nor is there any possibility of the ador

tion of the plan in the Senate. It is to fur ther increase the debt, and make it payable Senator Dubois of Idaho said tha President declared himself a friend of silver, he was endeavoring to prevent anything being done for silver by preparing a measure which would prevent silver from ever becoming a part of the

Opinions in the House. Many of the democratic leaders of the

money system.

House declined to discuss the message until they had had time to consider its de-

Mr. Strauss (N. Y.) said: "The moment a bill on the line of the President's recommendations has been passed, not only will gold shipments cease, but the tide of gold will turn the other way. Europe has lost confidence in our ability to maintain gold payments. They hold from three to four thousand millions of our securities, which they are selling as rapidly as our markets absorb them, regardless of the fact that they do not know what to do with their money.
"They would rather lose several years"

interest than to receive back the principal in a 50-cent dollar. Unless Congress acts promptly the President will have to sell another \$50,000,000 of bonds at a rate less favorable to the government, and this will have to be repeated at constantly diminishing periods and less favorable rates." Mr. Hatch.

Mr. Hatch (Mo.) .- "There is nothing novel or startling in this proposition except that it goes farther than many of us ever expected to see a democratic President go. It proposes to pay in gold alone obligations now payable in coin. It is substantially the same measure that the House declined to order the previous question on, but more objectionable to the silver men than the currency bill was."
Mr. Newlands (Nev.)—"It is intended to

place the government on a gold basis alone, to raise the value of gold and increase the

LATE NEWS BY WIRE HELPING THE POOR A TERRIBLE ROW so stated that the position of men upon it can no longer be mistaken."

Mr. Bland (Mo.), the silver leader: "A gold bond means a gold standard, and this is the first presidently proposition ever the first president proposition ever the proposition of men upon it can no longer be mistaken."

Police Short of Frede and Many Are Sufmade that brings Congress to the direct is-sue between the gold standard and bimetallism. Silver is wholly ignored as a redemption fund for government obligations. The Chicago platform said silver should be treated as a standard money equally with

> Representative Hull of Iowa said: "It is an able paper, and I think his plan a good one. It is time for this government to take steps for the protection of its credit. I don't like the idea of losing the greenbacks, but we may have to do it to protect our-

> Representative Pickler of South Dakota (rep.), said: "I am opposed to issuing bonds payable in gold. The people of my country are not favorable to the retirement of the greenbacks, for they think it is the best money they ever had. However, I be-lieve the republicans will unite upon some plan in regard to the currency.'

> > Representative Dockery.

Representative Dockery of Missouri

(dem.) said: "While I realize the gravity of the financial situation and the necessity of action I am opposed to issuing gold bonds. The people of my country would Representative Coffin of Indiana (rep.) said: "The President's proposition comes very close to the republican standpoint on the question of gold bonds. When he gives a sop to the silver men and state pank men not approve it

I cannot agree with him."

Representative Loud of California—"The President's message is a bold exposition of the conditions and clearly points out the fact that we have arrived at the forks of the roads where it is to be either gold Representative Reed of Maine declined to

Representative Dingley. Representative Dingley (Me.) said: "I am glad they have ceased treating this question as one for the relief of the democratic party, and have begun to treat it as one

for the relief of the country."
Representative Grosvenor (Ohio): "The message is a little weak in referring to his fermer message, which his own party re-"The President appeals to us to be nonpartisan, and yet every financial measure that has come here for the relief of the

treasury has been treated as a party measure by the democratic caucus and republican opinion and advice ignored."
Representative W. A. Stone (Pa.): "The message is strong and meets the situation squarely. The conditions of the country require immediate relief, administered purely from a patriotic standpoint." Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio), member rules com-

mittee: "The message is very strong, both in its reasoning and conclusions, and the situation it presents is truly alarming."
"Personally I think the bill might go farther than it does in the direction of conciliating the silver interests. All the silver bullion in the treasury could be coined in connection with such a measure withcut creating public apprehension."

GOLD STILL GOING.

Treasury Officials Hopeful of the Effect of the President's Message.

The treasury gold balance suffered another heavy loss today by the withdrawal of an additional \$4,000,000 of that metal from the New York subtreasury for export. This reduces the balance to about \$53,000,-000-as low a figure as it has ever reached. Treasury officials are hopeful that the President's message will have a good effect on the money market, especially on the rates of exchange, and that the heavy output of gold may be checked. As an evidence of the high standing of American credit abroad, it is stated that foreign investors have offered to subscribe for \$500,-000,000 of American bonds. Several other large offers of a similar character have been received from London bankers. One of these was for \$100,000,000 United States bonds at 3 per cent flat

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

Three Vessels to Leave This Week for

the West Indies. Admiral Meade expects to start on his cruise of evolutions in the West Indies next Wednesday. He will leave Hampton Roads with three vessels, the flagship New York, the Raleigh, which arrived in Hampton Roads today, and the Cincinnati. It was expected that the Minneapolis would start with the fleet, but she will be delayed for a short time in order to finish some work, and it will probably be at least two weeks before the Columbia can sail to join the fleet. The department has abandoned the idea of attaching the Atlanta to the evolutionary fleet, and the ship will be kept cruising off the Central American coast watching the revolution in Colombia and the Guatemalan trouble until the middle of February, when she will go to New Orleans to participate in the Mardi Gras

festivities. Walcott Gets a Medal.

The Geological Society of London has conferred the Bigsby medal upon Prof. Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States geological survey, in recognition of important services rendered by him to geology and paleontology.

Prof. Walcott will not be in London at the formal presentation on February 15, but the American ambassador, or his representative, is expected to be present and accept the medal in his behalf. Only twice before has the United States been honored with the medal. It was awarded to Prof. Marsh of New Haven in 1887 for important researches in vertebrate-paleontology, and in 1879 to Prof. Cope of Philadelphia.

Nominations by the President. The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters-Henry D. Linsley, Branford, Conn.; John L. Elliott, Clinton, Mass.; John R. Hopkins, Appleton City, Mo.: William Lewis, Lee's Summit, Mo. War-First Lieut. Hugh Lenox Scott, seventh cavalry, to be captain; Second Lieut. Francis H. Beach, sixth cavalry, to be first

lieutenant; Second Lieut. Alonzoe Gray,

sixth cavalry, to be first lieutenant. PLAYING TROLLEY WHIST.

What May Be Expected to Occur in About the Year 1900.

From the New York Herald. "Rotten luck!" ejaculated the motorman, as the police pulled his victim from under the wheels, and the car sped merrily on. "Did you get that leg down, Jimmy?" "Yes," answered the small boy, who was keeping the score on a tablet. "You're in

Tom would beat you today, dead sure." "Hi! yi! there, keep quiet now," whispered the motorman, as he jerked the lever wide open and the car shot ahead at light-ning speed. An old white-haired man, steadying his steps with a cane, was fee bly picking his way across the tracks a

hard luck today, Bill. Yer ought to have

had two legs there, easy. Looks as though

Noiselessly, but swiftly, the car stole upon him. I tried to shriek out a warning, but so herrified was I that my voice stuck in my throat. I could not utter a sound. Then the voice of a bystander rang out a loud alarm. The old man looked up, trembled violently, gave one superhuman spring and fell, fainting, beside the track safe. "Curse that idiot!" yelled the motorman.

little distance ahead.

in a furious rage. "Ain't I never goin' to have any more luck, nohow. Here's an honest man as earns his drinks by the

FINANCE AND TRADE

The President's Message Checked the Fall in Stocks.

BUT THE RALLY WAS ONLY TEMPORARY

No General Apprehension Felt in Wall Street.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 28.-The President's message to Congress recommending an issue of \$500,000,000 fifty-year gold bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, served to check a prorounced tendency toward further recessions in stock values this morning. Opening prices reflected concessions varying from 1/4 to 1 per cent and sold off during the first two hours of business under a continuation of the gold withdrawals from the subtreasury. The actual amounts taken for shipment tomorrow are considerably over \$2,000,000, and Wednesday's steamers will take out as much more. The decline in values was suddenly checked by the receipt of Washington advices announcing that the attention of Congress' had been officially called to the evil effects of this continued and unnecessary drain on the gold reserve. A general covering movement forced prices up to, and in some instances beyond, initial figures.

The rally was only momentary, however, as the word "gold" in the message was construed as foreshadowing the defeat of

any legislation framed in accordance with he plan suggested.

The silver men in Congress will consider no proposition in which any preference is shown for the yellow metal. The conclusion of the street is, therefore, that if any nemedial currency legislation is to be nad an extra session of Congress will be neces-sary. In the meantime the effect of this delay is in doubt, but nothing serious is anticipated outside of the realms of chronic The industrial list furnished the buik of

the activity, National Lead common start-ing the day at a decline of 1 per cent from Saturday's closing and yielding still fur-ther to a renewal of short selling. The liquidation so pronounced at the close of the week was absent in the early dealings and traders were disposed to cover out-standing contracts. The result of this movement was an advance of 1 1-2 per cent in the price of the stock. Officials of the company were quoted as denying any knowledge of a just cause for the recent attack on the property.

General Electric was sold down by the room for a decline of 1 3-8 per cent, part of which was regained on the midday ad-

Chicago Gas declined under a moderate selling movement for a loss of 1-4 per cent, the bulk of which was restored by the later attempt to cover. The affairs of the com-puny are believed to be gradually adjusting themselves to suit the wishes of the new interest. Sugar was conspicuously strong cent being recorded during the period of weakness in other departmen Jersey Central was the active feature of

the railway list, declining 1 1-2 per cent on rumors of a bad statement of earnings to be made public about two weeks hence. The Grangers were heavy at the opening, but responded easily to the demand later in the day and took on fractional gains. Missouri Pacific was under pressure by the room element and lost 1 per cent on sales for the short account.

time of recent date, but traders, as a rule, are not in sympathy with this prospect and hesitate to increase their risks on the long side of the market.

There is, on the whole, little in the present situation to warrant a belief in anything more than a narrow, professional and sensitive market.

outlook is brighter than it has been at any

tions will be carefully studied, and will, in all probability, be the only legislative factor to be reflected in the daily fluctuations of active stocks. The continual shipment of gold may yet necessitate an issue of 5 per cent bonds similar to those put on the market last November, in which event a temporary ad-

vance in prices would result. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as re-New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway:

Stocks

Open. High. Low Close

Canada Southern ..... Canada Pacific...... Chesapeake and Ohio... Chicago, B. and Q..... L..... Chic.and Northwestern. 621 62 Chic., R.I. and Pacific.. Del., Lack. and W...... Delaware and Hudson.. Den. and R. Grande Pfd Dis.and Cattle Feeding. General Electric..... Illinois Central..... 137 Lake Shore..... Erie..... Louisville and Nashville Long Island Traction... 11½ 11% Metropolitan Traction... 94% Manhattan Elevated... 106½ 106½ Michigan Central..... Missouri Pacific..... National Lead Co..... . S. Cordage Co. 4% U. S. Cordage Co. ....
U. S. Cordage Co. Pfd. ...
New Jersey Central ....
New York Central ....
N. Y. and N. E. Cfs. ...
N. Y. C. and St. Louis ... Northern Pacific ..... 276 Northern Pacific Pfd... 15% North American....... 15% Phila. and Reading Phila and Reading .... 9
Pullman Pal. Car Co...
Southern Railway .... 93 Inion Pacific.....

Silver..... ..... Washington Stock Exchange. Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Columbia Rall-road 6s, \$1,000 at 109%; \$1,000 at 109%.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 112½ bid. U. S. 5s, 115% bid.

Wheeling and L. Erie..

Wisconsin Central.....

Wheeling and L. Erie.. 9% Wheeling and L. E. Pfd. 38% Western Union Tel.... 87%

bid.

District of Columbla Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 106 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 125 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 115 bid, 115½ asked. 3½s, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 1st, 133 bid. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 133 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 95 bid, 99 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 83 bid, 86½ asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 101 bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 108½ bid, 111 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series R, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 130 bid. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 126 bid. have any more luck, nohow. Here's an honest man as earns his drinks by the sweat of his brow, and hasn't killed a man for two days. Wouldn't I like to mash that fellow that yelled then!"

"Might I venture to inquire." said I to the small boy, "what this all means?"

The small boy, "what this all means?"

The small boy diverted his quid from port to starboard and back again and made answer.

"Ain't yer on to Bill? Why, he's the flyest motorman on the line. He an' Tom Collins kill more men in one week than all the others put together. He an' Tom they have a game they calls 'trolley whist.' I keeps score for Bill one trip and for Tom the next. If yer knocks a man down an' her baby, a hundred—and so on. The one what wins gets treated—see?"

Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 28; 2 p.m., 34; maximum, 37; minimum, 28.

Maximgan Saked. Franklin, is such as the formometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 28; 2 p.m., 34; maximum, 37; minimum, 28.

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Maximgan Saked. Scalaked. Merican Security and Trust Sa. 120 bid, 120 asked. Scalaked. Scalak

45 bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corcoran, 56 bid. Potomac, 65 bid. Arlington, 150 bid, 160 asked. German-American, 160 bid. National Union, 13½ bid, 16 asked. Columbia, 13½ bid, 15½ asked. Riggs, 7½ bid, 8 asked. People's, 5½ bid, 5% asked. Lincoln, 7% bid, 8 asked. Commercial, 4½ bid. bid, 5% asked. Lincoln, 7% bid, 8 asked. Commercial, 4% bid.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 106 bid. Columbia Title, 7% bid. 2 2 2 2 2 2 Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 37 bid, 50 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, 50 bid, 52% asked. American Graphophone, 4 bid, 5 asked. Pneumatle Gun Carriage, 35 asked.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 15 bid. Great Falls Ice, 130 bid, 145 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 20 asked. Lincoln Hall, 50 bid. Inter-Ocean Building, 90 asked. Mergenthaler Linotype, 145 bid, 160 asked.
\*Ex div.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Palitmore Markets.

Palitmore, January 28.—Flour dull and easy—western super, 1.89a2.00; western extra, 2.10a2.40; western family, 2.65a2.75; winter wheat patent, 2.85a3.15; spring do., 3.50a3.75; spring wheat straight, 3.15a.35—receipts, 10.419 barrels; sldpments, 110 barrels; sales, 132 barrels. Wheat unsettled—spot and month, 56%a55%; February, 56%a56%; March, 57½a57%; May, 58%a58%; steamer No. 2 red, 53½a55%, -receipts, 31.274 bushels; stock, 75.5.913 bushels; sales, 21.000 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 55a57½; do. on grade, 54a57. Corn steady—spot and month, 46%a46%; February, 46%a46%; May, 48% bid; steamer mixed, 45½a46½a46½; receipts, 10.932 bushels; shipments, 34,296 bushels; stock, 70.934 bushels; sales, 40.000 bushels; southern white corn, 45½a46½; do. yellow, bushels; stock, 70,934 bushels; sales, 40,000 bushels; southern white corn, 455,4369; do. yellow, 455,4369. Oats easier—No. 2 white western, 26a 369; No. 2 mixed, 34a35—receipts, 20,382 bushels; stock, 155,462 bushels. Rye dull—No. 2, 57a58—receipts, 679 bushels; stock, 36,566 bushels. Hay slow, steady prices—good to choice timothy, \$12,50a \$13.00. Grain freights quiet but steady, unchanged, Sugar steady—granulated, \$4.08 per 100 lbs. Butter steady—fancy creamery, 24; do. imitation, 17a 18; do. ladic, 15a16; good ia lle, 13a 4; stor priced, 10a12. Eggs steady—fresh, 24; cold storage, 18; limed, 15. Cheese firm—fancy New York, 60 size, 11¾; 30 size, 12½; 25 size, 12¾.

Grain and Cotton Markets. Cotton and grain markets, reported by W. B. Hibbs, 1421 F st., representing Hubbard, Price & Co., New York. GRAIN. High, 53½ 54% 45½ 45½ 25¾ 25¾ 10.32 10.75 6.75 5.30 5.60 Wheat—May 5344
July 5336
Corn—May 4542
July 4544
Oats—Jan 2844
May 2368
Pork—Jan 10.32
May 19.75
Lard—Jan 6.52
May 6.75
Ribs—Jan 5.30
May 5.57
COTTON
Month Open.

Open. 5.41 5.45 5.52 5.55 

THE CIRCULAR NUISANCE. Sound Sense for the Eye of Business

From the New York Sun. The mails are now loaded with the circulars of merchants soliciting customers for their wares as appropriate for holiday gifts. As these include articles of both luxury and necessity generally, and as millions of dollars will be spent in their purchase between now and Monday night. all enterprising dealers are seeking by liberal advertising to get the advantage of this harvest time for trade; but why are so many of them dissipating so much of the money they are expending for this

culars sent through the post office at a great cost for postage? These circulars come along with a multitude of others begging for charitable contributions, so that of the two the chief part of every man's mail is made up. As soon as their character is discovered they are, as a matter of course, tossed into the waste basket unread. Their sending is resented as an impertinent intrusion, like the visit of an importunate peddler. Usually, therefore, they do more harm than good to the dealers who spend so much noney in getting them up and paying their way through the post office. The only circulars offering articles for

sale which justify the expenditure on them, and which can be sent out with no dan-

purpose in annoying the people with cir-

ger of provoking resentment against them New England was weak on sales by traders, and the balance of the list, while special information, specially desired by special information, specially desired by dull, was barely steady. Earnings are the people who receive them. Articles of more encouraging and the general business which there is no general supply may safely be advertised in this way, to a particu-his profession or to collectors; but to trouble a man with circulars soliciting the purchase of merchandise on general sale in the trade, is to force on his attention matters which concern the sender's interest only, and consequently to be guilty of bad manners. It is poor business policy, The proper place for such advertisements The attitude of Congress on all subjects is in a newspaper, one of whose most imrelative to or embodying financial quesportant functions is that of a business di-rectory. It enables the merchant to keep before the public his name, his place of business, and his wares, without causing hem annoyance. As a part of the news of the day, he announces to the people gen-erally the articles he has to sell, their prices, and where they are on sale. He does not ring the door bells of people's houses to thrust in unsought and undesired circulars soliciting buyers for his goods, but puts his advertisements in the customary business directory, which is a newspaper. There they are in their ap-

propriate place, and are respected accord-This is a great opportunity enjoyed by trade because of the development of the modern newspaper. It brings the merchant and his business before the whole public and gives to both the consequent distinction. The circumstance that the trade of houses which advertise the most largely and persistently in the newspapers is always greatest, proves that the public are interested in such announcements when they are put in the vehicle to which so-

THE FASHIONABLE BAR. A Large Prescription Business With the Bartender as Doctor.

ciety now naturally looks for the informa

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Nowadays the bar in cities has become with regard to its stock and the character a drug store. As a matter of fact most of the bars about New York have, in a way, gene into the drug and prescription business. Behind their mahogany counters and lined up in front of the French plate and ranged upon their shelves are to be seen a hundred different liquors and cordials and drugs. Jars and bottles of bromides and bitters and powerful drugs of various descriptions decorate the sideboard. All of these enter into the daily consumption of those who more and more often seek the

saloon rather than the drug store for their medicinal remedies. The prescription business of the fashionable bar is a very big and growing business. Men with headaches, stomachaches, colds, coughs, consumption, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, lassitude, &c., rely upon the bartender rather than upon the doctor or drug clerk. This implicit confidence is often amusing to the bartender himself as well as to those who are drinking for the fun of it. Anybody who has ever patronized a bar for beverages must have seen and heard the men who approach it for

hand on his stomach, perhaps. "What ought I to drink?"
"Oh, I'll fix you up," says the bartender, grabbing a small bottle in the rear. He pours a little into a glass, then he grabs another bottle and pours something else on top of it, as d squirts in a jet of bitters and a jet of absiathe, and stirs them up in a glass of ice and strains the concection off

"I feel miscrable right here," placing his

into a cocktail glass. Meanwhile the customer pays little or no attention to this, but promptly swallows it when it is ready. He doesn't know what it is or whether it is injurious or beneficial to him. But the powerful stimulating quality of the mixture probably "sets him up" in a